

ROOT MAY TAKE HAY'S PLACE

IS URGED BY PRESIDENT AND ALL HIS ADVISERS.

Has Been Constantly With Mr. Roosevelt on Funeral Trip and Is Believed to Have Given Answer—Business Reasons Only in Way—After More "Big Thieves."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—President Roosevelt's journey from Jersey City to Cleveland was devoid of special incident. He occupied the time conversing in his car with members of his cabinet and the gentlemen who had been his advisers in the past.

He had several talks with Elihu Root on the way to Cleveland and it is understood that he requested Mr. Root to consider returning to the cabinet, presumably as the head of the Department of State. It is known that the President ardently desires Mr. Root to accept the portfolio of State and it is believed that Mr. Root at present is undecided.

He retired from the cabinet about a year ago on account of business reasons and it is believed that the same reasons will govern to-day. He is perhaps the most eminent practicing lawyer in the country and the returns from his profession are very large. It is understood quite well that with the acceptance of the portfolio of State Mr. Root would sacrifice a great deal, but on the other hand there is a hope it is little more—that his earnest friendship for the President and his strong sense of duty for the nation may lead him to return a favorable answer.

The members of the cabinet on board the special, seconded the President's wish most earnestly that Mr. Root return to the cabinet, and most of them believe there is a possibility that he will, but no one but the President and Mr. Root knows at present what the latter's course will be.

Save for whatever talk there was between the President and Mr. Root regarding the latter's return to the cabinet and his conversation with the most general nature—there was no business of state discussed on the way to Cleveland.

The President did not regard it as decorous or proper that any business should come up while he was on his way to the funeral of Mr. Hay.

Last night Secretary of the Interior Ethan A. Hitchcock was warmly congratulated by the President on the victory of the Department and his personal triumph in securing the conviction of Senator Mitchell of Oregon on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government. Mr. Hitchcock was greatly pleased at the decision of the United States Court as he had fought the big grafters tooth and nail since he took office.

He said to-day that the conviction of Senator Mitchell is only a step in the crusade of the Government against high placed thieves that had been fattening undisturbed on Government moneys until the present administration came into office, and that more indictments, more trials and more shipping of big thieves to penitentiaries may be looked for.

Mr. Hitchcock has been giving a good deal of his attention lately to getting grafters in the Indian Territory who have conspired to rob the Indian wards of the Government. Through his efforts batches of indictments have been secured there and convictions are regarded as certain. Mr. Hitchcock said that the conviction of Senator Mitchell will have an incalculable moral effect.

At Alliance, Ohio, this morning, while the President's special was stopping for a change of engine and the President and his entourage in his car had stepped to the rear of the train for a breath of fresh air, a man walked along the platform glancing into the car windows. Secret Service Officers Tyree and Sloane and M. F. Bradley, superintendent of police for the Pennsylvania lines, were after him like hawks, watching every move he made, ready to nab him at the slightest suspicious action. He was a big, gawky fellow, with a great shock of black hair and a hearty complexion, but he was not a native of the place, he said.

"Oh, you needn't get scared. I just wanted to see the President of the United States. Say, what is his name, anyway?"

"And to think," said Bradley in deep disgust, "he is an American citizen and speaks English."

The President was told about the simple citizen of Alliance who wanted to know what the name of the President was, and he enjoyed the joke. Bradley and his men followed him around to Jersey City to Cleveland that people in the towns the train hummed through knew the President was aboard.

At Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Alliance, where daylight stops were made, there were only a few persons at the depots, nothing more than ordinary crowds, and at towns where the train did not even hesitate the station platform was usually empty as bones.

The Fourth of July trip was recognized to have dangers out of the common, the possibility of stray bullets from careless celebrators, for instance, and the Secret Service men redoubled their vigilance.

The President was never out of their sight for an instant. When the train made a stop two of them watched at the rear of the President's car while another patrolled the platform with Supt. Bradley and local sleuths that had been informed of the President's coming.

To-day at luncheon with President Roosevelt in his car were Mr. Root, Mr. Morton, Secretary Shaw, Charles Emory Smith, Attorney-General Moody, Dr. Riley and Secretary Metcalf.

Mr. Root, as a matter of fact, has been out of the President's company scarcely a half hour since the journey began at Jersey City. He has a stateroom in the President's car; he has been with the President at every meal; the President and Mr. Root have observed the scenery together and have been in conversation practically every hour. Other members of the party spent considerable time in other cars of the special. Mr. Root did not. These things are regarded as highly significant, at least of the President's attitude. As for Mr. Root's attitude in regard to the invitation to rejoin the cabinet, it is safe to say that no living man save the President knows what that is.

Upon the arrival of the train at Pittsburgh the President stepped to the rear platform of his car, flanked on either side by Secret Service Men Sloan and Tyree, and said:

"My friends, I am not expected to make a speech, as I am just returning from the funeral of Mr. Hay at Cleveland. He was a friend of us all and a man for whom I had a deep affection. As I have said before, I am always glad to be in Pittsburgh. I am sorry my time is so short. I wish I could remain longer. Good night."

EQUITABLE PROSECUTIONS.

TALK GETTING PRETTY DEFINITE OF MORE DISCOVERIES.

Next Report of Supt. Hendricks Looked For With Interest and Alarm—One Rumor Deals With Alleged Stock-Jobbing Backed by Society's Funds.

Reports yesterday of District Attorney Jerome's intentions in the Equitable case created a big stir among the directors and officers of the society accused in the Hendricks report. They regard it now as pretty certain that the District Attorney is going to bring criminal proceedings against some of the men concerned in the scandal. They have heard that he wants to prosecute some of the directors on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the society if he is unable to get them on any stronger charge.

So far as the actual work of examining the evidence is concerned, the District Attorney has taken up only the Frick and Hendricks reports. He has not yet received from the State Superintendent of Insurance the testimony taken by him. Mr. Jerome sent for the evidence the day after Gov. Higgins wrote to him saying that he could have it. The delay has been occasioned, it is said because of the difficulty of compiling the testimony into practical working shape. The Attorney-General's office also is being held up on account of the delay in getting the preliminary report to the equity directors disgorge and retire.

If Mr. Jerome finds concrete evidence of crime he will submit the evidence to the present Grand Jury, but if he decides that a long investigation will be necessary to fasten violations of the law on any one special Grand Jury will probably be drawn.

Along with the case of Mr. Jerome's purposes a pretty definite report was current yesterday that enough evidence has been obtained in other quarters to warrant criminal prosecutions and that the report of Supt. Hendricks would show that the officials of the Equitable made use of the funds of the society in stock market transactions in the name of the society, which enabled them to profit by the market.

The report had it that the Superintendent of Insurance was now investigating this matter and that he would show in his final report flagrant violations of the insurance law.

Members of the "James H. Hyde and Associates" underwriting syndicate were more interested in the reports of Mr. Jerome's intentions than any of the other directors. There were many conferences yesterday between the lawyers representing the syndicate and Mr. Jerome. Mr. Hyde, and all showed plainly that they were worried. James H. Hyde is so much interested in the developments that he may give up his trip to Europe. It was said two or three days ago that he expected to sail soon, but yesterday the announcement was made that he might not go.

Mr. Hyde's counsel, Samuel Untermyer, says, however, that he will sail on July 11, and that he will not be gone two months.

Mr. Untermyer said yesterday that he knew nothing of any contemplated criminal action against Mr. Hyde. He said that he had nothing in the testimony or the reports that would constitute a possible basis for such action.

BIDS GRAND JURY BE CAREFUL.

Judge Foster's Charge Evidently Bears on Equitable Case.

The case of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was called to the attention of the July Grand Jury, which was sworn in by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday. Although the Equitable was not mentioned by name, Judge Foster left no doubt in the minds of the jurors of what he referred to. He warned them that they might have to sit over into next month, and said that they might have to hold unusually long daily sessions. In regard to this he said:

"I understand that the District Attorney is investigating a matter of great importance and may need your assistance. I have given him my assurance that you will assist him. In order to meet any important matter that may arise in the contingency your time must be extended. You may be required to serve after 1 o'clock some days. The ordinary hours of the sessions of the Grand Jury will probably be extended at any rate. I can give you no other definite notice at this time. It is likely that there will be a lot of work for the July Grand Jury and you may even be compelled to serve beyond the month of July."

There are only sixteen members on the July Grand Jury. The law requires that there must be sixteen at least. Judge Foster remarked that it was a misfortune that a number of the original members of the Grand Jury were out of town, adding that those who had been selected would have to be prompt in attendance. After reading the law, Judge Foster said:

"I think that during the past three months you have heard more criticism of Grand Jurors than ever before. And, therefore, I shall give you explicit instructions. Under the sections of the law I have quoted you have power, whenever you suspect that a crime has been committed in this county, to make a rapid investigation. Your finding in such a case should be on evidence such as to warrant a conviction by a trial jury. No person should be indicted and placed on trial against whom there is not sufficient evidence to convict."

Ordinarily the District Attorney does not institute criminal proceedings, but the party aggrieved goes before a City Magistrate and makes a complaint. If there is sufficient evidence to warrant a trial, the District Attorney cannot prosecute unless the Grand Jury decides that there is evidence to warrant a conviction.

All cases, however, do not pass through the hands of the City Magistrate, and in the investigation of such cases you should be more careful. Chief Justice Marshall has said that Grand Jurors should examine with special care all charges which have not passed through the police or magistrate's courts.

Experience has taught us that not all indictments stand and that at the request of the District Attorney some have to be dismissed for lack of evidence. The

Continued on Second Page.

DEWEY'S RICH CLARET WINNER.

Will add to the enjoyment of your Dinner.

H. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., New York.

Two in one. Bifocal Eyeglasses for near and distant vision at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.

THE GREAT NAVAL VICTORY OF JAPAN.

An eyewitness tells the story. Four diagrams of the battle. Photographs of the surrendered Russian ships. See Leslie's Weekly. Just out.

WAS PROF. CULIN'S WIFE.

Miss Bunker Is Now Prof. Singer's, of the Same College Faculty.

Montclair, July 5.—Helen Bunker, daughter of Edward H. Bunker of Montclair, and the divorced wife of Prof. Stewart Culin of the University of Pennsylvania, was married in New York to-day to Prof. Edgar A. Singer, also of the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Culin, Mrs. Singer's first husband, is curator of the museum at the university and an anthropologist. He was accustomed to make long trips to the east on exploration work, and it was on his return from one of these trips that he discovered that his wife and Prof. Singer, an associate of his, had become attached to each other. Prof. Culin demanded that the friendship cease, but his wife said to have refused. Shortly after this Prof. Culin started off on another long trip, and Mrs. Culin removed to her father's home at Montclair, in order to establish a legal residence there, and brought a suit charging Prof. Culin with desertion.

The suit was put in in the name of the "miss." While Miss Bunker lived at her father's house, at 63 Walnut street, Prof. Singer was a frequent visitor and that they would be married shortly was generally expected. The Singers expect to live in Brooklyn, it is said. Mrs. Singer is about 35 years old. Prof. Singer also is young. Prof. Culin is only 47. He was married to Miss Bunker in 1893.

CLARK AND HEINZE REUNITED.

Clark Wants to Keep His Toga and Heinze Wants a Friendly Legislature.

BUTTE, Mont., July 5.—Senator W. A. Clark and Augustus Heinze have formed a new political alliance, and all Montana is talking about it. The alliance has just been concluded, and both Mr. Heinze and Mr. Clark have started on their separate ways for Europe.

The new combine is preliminary to next year's campaign in Montana, when Mr. Clark wants to return to the United States Senate and Mr. Heinze wants a Legislature and friendly judges on the district and Supreme Court benches.

When Clark was elected to the Senate he was in alliance with Heinze against the Amalgamated Copper Company, but immediately after his election he turned against Heinze and allied himself with the Standard Oil and Amalgamated interests. Since that time the Clark and Heinze interests have been hostile to each other.

Clark, however, recently without a delegation from Butte the control of the next Legislature in the interest of Clark's candidacy is questionable. Without Clark's support from outside counties Heinze would not stand much show of getting a hearing before the Legislature or of electing friendly judges. The facts of the new alliance are confirmed by the managing editor of Clark's newspaper, who has retired because of it.

SUE RACETRACK FOR BETS LOST

Is What Sol Lichtenstein Recommends to Man Who Sues Him.

Sol Lichtenstein, the bookie, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association are the defendants in a suit brought by H. Gottschalk to recover \$200, which he says he lost in wagers made with Sol at the track on July 20 and 21 of last year.

Gottschalk says that he bet \$200 each on Peggy, Bobadil and Tongador, and \$300 on Atwood. All lost.

In his answer the association denies any knowledge of gambling without a license and is counted nothing in the testimony or the reports that would constitute a possible basis for such action.

Lichtenstein's defense is that the association runs a betting ring and that therefore it and not he is responsible for the repayment of Gottschalk's wagers.

ANNIE GLEASON IN LONDON.

Shoplifter and All Round Crook Skipped Bail Here Last Week.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 5.—The woman who attempted last week to substitute a counterfeit article for a pearl necklace, valued at \$10,000, at Christie's, has been identified as Annie Gleason, who, in June, 1904, jumped her bail in New York when charged with shoplifting and bolted to London, where she has been living.

Recently she took a good introduction to the American embassy, where she received the name of Annie Gleason. Inspector Drew of the police says she has been making a good thing out of shoplifting in London. Her real name is Annie Chisel. She was born in Chicago. She married there John Armstrong, alias Mike Gleason, who is now in an American jail.

NAVAL HERO PROMOTED.

Richard P. Covert Made a Chief of Division in the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Richard Perry Covert of Wisconsin, who served as a seaman with Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay and who was one of the few Americans to capture the Japanese flag, has been appointed chief of the appointment division in the office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Soon after Dewey gave the order to begin the battle in Manila Bay young Covert, who helped to man one of the guns on the cruiser Baltimore, sustained a severe bone fracture, but he gamely stood to his work until the fight was ended. Covert acted as confidential stenographer to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow when that officer was probing the postal scandals. He performed a remarkable feat in that time, when he reported the complete Bristow record, containing more than 100,000 words. Covert worked on the document for thirty-six hours without leaving his desk.

C. F. BAILEY GETS A DIVORCE

FROM THE WOMAN WITH WHOM HE WAS SHOT BY DR. DADE.

Charged Her With Desertion After Proving Conspiracy in Connection With the Divorce Action She Began—Still Suing Her Brother for Putting Up the Job.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A divorce was granted to-day to Charles F. Bailey, vice-president of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, from his wife, Selma Coe Kerr Bailey. It was the climax to litigation that has included many suits and counter suits. The decree, which was handed down in the Court of Common Pleas, was on the application of Mr. Bailey, who charged his wife with desertion.

Mrs. Bailey was the widow of Chauncey F. Kerr and became the bride of Mr. Bailey in November, 1900. The wedding was the subject of a sensational sensational adventure in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Kerr was the hostess at the mountain cottage of her brother, E. Holloway Coe, and Mr. Bailey was one of the guests. One day Mrs. Kerr and Bailey were walking through the woods. At the same time Coe and a Dr. Dade, another of the guests, were gunning. Unknowingly they came into close proximity to each other. The rustling of the leaves was mistaken by the gunners for the movement of a deer.

Dr. Dade raised his Winchester and fired. There were loud cries from the thicket and the gunners hurried in the direction whence they came. They found Mrs. Kerr and Bailey each wounded. Bailey was wounded in the back, while Mrs. Kerr was struck in the thigh. Bailey was seriously injured, but recovered after a few weeks. Mrs. Kerr's life was saved only by the amputation of her right leg. A wedding followed Mrs. Kerr's recovery.

On Jan. 21, 1902, Mr. Bailey received a cablegram announcing the death of his mother in Paris. His wife accompanied him to the dock and bade him an affectionate farewell. On Feb. 16, Mr. Bailey arrived home on the Touraine in company with his father and the body of his mother. On the dock he was met by a messenger, who informed him that Mrs. Bailey was suffering from nervous prostration at the home of her mother. As fast as horse flesh could get him there Mr. Bailey hurried to the home of his wife's mother, at 305 Fifth avenue. There he had a stormy reception.

His wife charged him with infidelity and declared that she had in her possession a written statement to prove it. Mr. Bailey thought that his wife was laboring under a delusion due to hysteria.

Her brother, E. Holloway Coe, who was present, was appealed to, but he sided with his sister, and remarked: "I have seen the statement." Mr. Bailey left the house. It was his last interview with his wife and the beginning of a long, hard fight for the vindication of his name.

Mr. Bailey, coming to this city, retained John G. Johnson, Richard P. White and Thomas W. Barlow to defend him. He several times tried to get in communication with his wife, but failed, and was finally informed that she was going to sue for divorce, on evidence furnished by a Philadelphia woman. Through counsel respected demands were made for a right to inspect the evidence.

Many refusals Mr. Bailey was shown an affidavit, attached to a photograph of himself. The affidavit was made before a local attorney and was signed Violet Walsh. The woman swore that she had accompanied the man whose photograph was attached to various places and was known as his wife.

Months of investigation on Bailey's part followed, and on Jan. 25, 1904, the climax came when he caused the arrest of E. Holloway Coe in a suit for \$100,000 based on charges of conspiracy and the alienation of his wife's affections.

Accompanying the order for Coe's arrest, Mr. Bailey filed sensational papers, parts of which were confessions by William Virtue, Henry Johnson and Maizie Allen, alias Violet Walsh. Virtue, it was alleged, was a former secretary to Coe. It was alleged that the men at Coe's instigation had secured the woman to sign the affidavit.

Maizie Allen admitted she had signed the name Violet Walsh to the affidavit and had been paid for doing so. She said the affidavit was entirely false and that she had never known Mr. Bailey in her life.

The suit against Coe, it is said, is still pending. Apparently Mrs. Bailey never pressed her claim to a divorce.

After the legal limit of two years had expired Mr. Bailey entered his suit here, alleging desertion. After a hearing before a master a favorable report was made, upon which the decree of to-day was entered.

Mrs. Bailey inherited \$100,000 from her father, E. Frank Coe. Her first husband was rich.

DEMOCRATIC PEACE IN KINGS.

Confab Between Senator McCarren and Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle.

BABY HUFFEL DROWNED.

Grandson of New York Brewer Blown Into Lake Strapped in Its Carriage.

NEWBURGH, July 5.—The 20 months old grandson of A. G. Huffel, the New York brewer, was drowned in the lake on the Huffel estate near here to-day. It was fastened in its carriage, which was blown into the lake.

The child had been sent out with its nurse for an airing. The nurse had strapped the baby in its carriage so that it should not crawl out. The child went to sleep after a while and, leaving the carriage near the edge of the lake, the nurse went away for a few moments.

When she returned, the carriage and baby had disappeared. The nurse searched frantically all around the nearby roads, thinking someone might have rolled the carriage away. She never suspected that the baby and carriage had disappeared into the lake.

She finally notified the child's parents and all the help on the estate were turned out to search for the baby. The nurse showed where she had left the baby carriage standing and the marks of the wheels showed where it had gone up to. The hood of the carriage had been up and acted as a shield to catch the wind.

Men were put to work to drag the lake, and it was not long before they found the carriage. The baby was still in it. The child had been dead some little time.

The parents of the child were utterly overcome. The nurse is almost out of her mind with remorse.

ON GREEN WATER OFF LIBERTY

Is Where the Dollars-Nighters Are Invited to Sleep.

John Arbuckle announced yesterday that his floating hotel, the ship Jacob A. Stampler, would be anchored off Liberty Island, instead of off Coney Island, and that the tender carrying "boarders" to the ship would leave the Battery pier. It was the original plan to have the tender dock at a pier in Coney Island, but a trial showed that the seas at the island made landing dangerous, so the Battery pier was chosen. The plan of boarding at 6 a night, including dinner and breakfast, remains as originally intended. Overnight boarders will be landed at the Battery in time for work. Mr. Arbuckle doesn't want the rich to take advantage of his offer.

CROKER HITS DOUBLE PLATOON.

Says It Injures Discipline and Makes Firemen Unfit.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Fire Marshal Campbell today received from E. F. Croker, chief of the New York Fire Department, detailed reports and statistics bearing on a trial given to the double platoon system in one of the New York battalions. The report says the system is a failure, injurious to the discipline of the men and making them unfit to fight fires.

Campton said he would have several copies of the report printed.

2,272,760 CHICAGOES.

Population Computed on a City Directory Basis.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Chicago now has a population of 2,272,760, according to the computation of the publishers of the Chicago directory for 1905, an increase of 31,760 in the last year.

The total number of names compiled is 688,670. The compilers of the directory have confidence in their figures, the system having been in use for several years. It allows 3.5 persons for each name.

MARGHERITA TO COME HERE.

Dowager Queen of Italy Also to Make Tour of Japan in Autumn.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, July 5.—The Dowager Queen Margherita is hastening her preparations for her journey to Japan. This is interpreted as meaning that official news has been received in high quarters that the conclusion of peace is near.

The Queen, who is an expert chauffeuse, intends to spend several months in Japan in an automobile tour and then go to San Francisco, cross the American continent and return to Rome by way of New York and Genoa.

FELL HEAD FIRST FROM BALLOON.

Workman Caught in Ropes When the Big Gas Breaks Away.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 5.—Breaking away from several volunteer helpers, a balloon at Allen Park, three miles north of here, yesterday carried Roy Stokes, hanging head downward from the rigging, twenty feet into the air. Then his shoe slipped off and he dropped the ground. Patrolmen unconscious from escaping gas before he fell. It is thought he is internally injured and he will probably die.

Thomas Cowan, the aeronaut, was attaching the parachute, while Stokes was under the big canvas bag ready to close it. A spark came near the top of the gas bag, holding the ropes to let go quickly. Thinking there was danger of fire, the balloon moved over the ground, dragging both men, until Cowan severed the parachute, allowing the balloon to shoot upward.

TO HUNT DOWN THE MUTINEERS

Black Sea Fleet Again Ordered Out to Sink the Kiaz Potemkin.

ONE TOWN IS FIRED ON.

Rebel Crews Get Supplies After Shelling Akerman.

Last Reported at Theodosia—Crews Issue Note to the Powers, Declaring That They Will Respect Foreign Commerce—Vladimir Hears That Powers May Take Action to Protect Their Interests—Killing in St. Petersburg When Youth Shoots a Policeman—Cossacks Fire.

Special Cable Despatches to The Sun.

ODESSA, July 5.—Admiral Kruger's squadron, consisting of the battleships Rostislav, Dvornik, Apostolof and Tri Svistivella, a cruiser and half a dozen torpedo boats, with the recaptured battleship Georgi Pobiedonosets, has arrived at Sebastopol, where, learning that the rebel ship Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchesky was at Theodosia, orders immediately were given to pursue her. It seems certain that the mutineer will now be hunted down mercilessly.

Naval officers declare that the Potemkin has comparatively little ammunition, having expended a quantity during the maneuvers. There is reason, however, for taking this statement with reserve. Meanwhile the freedom of the mutineer to roam the Black Sea is paralyzing trade.

CREW'S MANIFESTO TO THE POWERS.

Following is the text of a manifesto issued by the crew of the Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchesky while that vessel was at Kustendje, Rumania:

"From the crew of the battleship Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchesky to the foreign Powers: A decisive struggle against the Russian Government has begun. We hereby inform all foreign Powers of it. We consider it our duty to declare that we will give a complete guarantee of inviolability to foreign warships navigating the Black Sea and to the foreign ports of that sea."

COAST TOWN FIRED ON.

It is reported that the Potemkin was off Akerman, twenty-seven miles west of Odessa, on Monday. She sent the torpedo boat accompanying her to ask for coal and provisions. These were refused, whereupon the torpedo boat fired two shots, after which the mutineers obtained all they wanted.

Sixty-seven of the ringleaders of the mutiny on the Georgi Pobiedonosets have been sent to Kertch. It is supposed they will be shot.

The Rumanian Consul here has received a telegram from Bucharest saying that the Potemkin landed thirty or forty civilians at Kustendje, including some women. The ship sailed from Kustendje with the avowed purpose of bombarding Yalta, a summer resort on the coast of the Sea of Azov, near which one of the Czar's palaces is situated.

THE HUNT STAYS.

SOPIA, July 5.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Stremelnik took coal and water at Varna, a Bulgarian port, last evening and sailed to hunt the Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchesky. Two Russian warships are now at Varna.

THEODORIA (KAPPA), Crimea, July 5.—The Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchesky arrived here to-day and asked for coal, provisions and a doctor and for a guarantee of safety during her stay.

ONE SURRENDERED VESSEL BROUGHT IN.

SEBASTOPOL, July 5.—Admiral Kruger's squadron arrived here from Odessa to-day, bringing with it the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosets, which was surrendered by the mutineers on Monday.

An Italian vessel which arrived to-day from Galatz met the Kiaz Potemkin Tavritchesky going in the direction of Batoum, Trans-Caucasia.

CZAR WAS INDIGNANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Admiral Chouknin has ordered the squadron at Sebastopol to embark new crews and partly new officers, and that four destroyers be sent to sink the Potemkin. It is understood that the Czar is indignant at Admiral Kruger's first decision to leave the squadron passively at Sebastopol.

Admiral Chouknin has allowed those officers who are unwilling to rejoin their ships to remain ashore. He has raised entirely fresh crews and has restored the machinery.

POWERS MAY ACT.